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Is still on at 152 Hotel Street
M. R. BENN

LOS ANGELES MAN TALKS FRANKLY ON NEED FOR SERVICE TO TOURIST

F. C. Weber Tells Ad Club
Some of the Things That
Can Be Bettered

"An informal talk to the Honolulu
Ad club, Tuesday, July 21, by F. C.
Weber of Los Angeles, leader of a
party of Pacific coast tourists."

"I will speak frankly and some of
the things I say will not be com-
plimentary, but I will say them in the
belief that you wish to know how I
actually found them. This is our first
excursion to the Hawaiian Islands.
Our party consists of eighteen per-
sons, mostly school teachers. We be-
gan making up the party last October
and tried to find some one who could
give us definite information as to what
it would cost to make the trip, and
just what we should see, but through-
out southern California I couldn't find
any one who could give me the infor-
mation I desired. Of course it takes some
time for mail to go back and forth, and
we had a lot of difficulty in getting
any information at all this way from
Hawaii. The literature that I secured
in Los Angeles was very incomplete.
In most cases the cost was omitted.
We would write to the person presu-
mably, as far as we knew, who would
be posted and responsible, and the
prices that he sent us were altogether
different from the few prices quoted
in the literature. We wrote about
this and the reply was that the litera-
ture was out of date. How were we
to know that it was out of date? There
certainly was no date marked on any
of the literature."

"As far as my impressions concern-
ing the islands are concerned, I can
say for my whole party that they are
now enthusiastic boosters for Honolu-
lu and the Hawaiian Islands. They
are enthusiastic over the scenery, the
people and the good times they have
had. You have got the goods in scen-
ery. You have got the people. The
people we have met have been invari-
ably courteous, anxious and willing to
help us in any way."

Must Have Better Service.
"As I said, you have got the goods
in the scenery and the people, but
you haven't got the goods in the way
of service. You have got a good many
things here, although you are well ad-
vertised, that the outside world doesn't
know you have. We were not able to
find out what a trip from Honolulu to
the island of Maui and up the summit
of Haleakala would cost, and hardly
any of our information here was at
all definite. This is very necessary to
me, for I have to tell my people first
what we will do when we set out and
just what it will cost them. We had
to do a lot of guessing on this trip,
and many times we guessed wrong,
but before leaving the state we had
no way of finding out."

"Take the trip to Haleakala. The
trip from the Maui hotel in Wailuku
to Olinda and thence by horseback to
the summit and return to Wailuku,
costs us \$21 per person. This to us
seemed exorbitant. Many of the
horses were not safe; some of us were
seated on the floor of the automobile.
The saddles were bad, some of them
tied in places with cotton string, and
at any time liable to slip—and some of
them did, and a few of our party took
a tumble, but luckily no one was hurt.
The whole journey was run in a hap-
hazard way. We had no accommoda-
tion hut at the summit, only the old
stone house with the hard floor. Now

in this party and in many other part-
ies there are people who are not used
to roughing it and if you want to make
the trip popular you should give them
a little comfort, and at Haleakala this
could be done very cheaply. It seems
that you could erect a comfortable
rest house or accommodation hut and
provide a few necessities. As it was
none of us got any sleep and we got
up next morning tired out and it
seemed we didn't enjoy the glorious
sunlight above the clouds as we
should. If the comforts of visitors
were a little looked after, such as
building rest houses, etc., they would
go away happy and satisfied and for-
ever advising others to make certain
trips. The satisfied tourist is the
greatest advertisement that any coun-
try can have."

"At the Volcano House on Hawaii
we were charged \$6 a day and they
put five of our party in one room and
seven in another—a little too thick it
seems to me for comfort, and for the
rates we paid."

At Yellowstone Park.
"We send parties through the Yel-
lowstone park every summer. The
hotels in the district bring their sup-
plies 40 to 150 miles by road, and their
rates are but \$2 a day, and you have
all the privileges of modern comfort.
The service, it seems to me, is in-
finitely superior to that of the Volcano
House, and then there are the 'Wiley'
permanent camps that charge \$3 a
day. You have got the goose that lays
the golden egg in the form of your
mountain scenery and craters. Don't
kill it."

"The things that I have said which
are not of a commendatory nature I
hope you will pardon. I am speaking
frankly, as I said, because I believe
you want to know these things—the
impressions as I really got them."

Reply to Criticism.
Replying to Mr. Weber's criticisms,
A. H. Ford said:

"It is not so much the fault of the
hotel keepers and the transportation
men as it is ours in the Ad club and
the Chamber of Commerce that these
things are permitted to be. We know
they can be done properly. For in-
stance, in New South Wales, the di-
rector of the tourist bureau six years
ago put up a small rest house on the
highest mountain in Australia and this
has since grown into the finest hotel
in the commonwealth, and makes big
money with rates of \$3 a day. Be-
cause the director of the New South
Wales tourist bureau is a born organ-
izer, it costs less to go from Sydney
over 200 miles by rail, including sleep-
ing, 50 miles by auto-bus, and 17 miles
on horseback, and return over the
same lengths of distance, with two
days' board at this hotel, than it does
to go from Honolulu to the summit
of Haleakala and return, but then,
the director of the tourist bureau
raised the enthusiasm that brought
about the construction of the hotel,
put on an auto-bus service for the 50
miles, ran it until he found that pas-
sengers could be taken over the dis-
tance for \$3 a head, then leased it to
private parties who cannot charge
over \$5.00, and today the railway, the
auto company, the hotel, the man with
the horses and the tourist bureau all
make a clean profit, and the public
gets these services at a fair, honest
rate, and there is business the year
round. Let the Ad club and the Cham-
ber of Commerce provide us with the
born organizer that can bring about
these things and such complaints as
Mr. Weber's from the mainland will
become a thing of the past."

LOCOMOTIVES 125 YEARS OLD

THEN.
One hundred years ago today the
first locomotive in the world to suc-
cessfully haul a load of freight upon
rails made its maiden trip. Invented
by George Stephenson, the "Father of
Locomotives," it made its first run at
Killingworth colliery in England. It
had so many rods and cranks strapped
to its boiler that it had the appear-
ance of a huge grasshopper. It weighed
six tons. A pair of "walking-
beams," resembling those of a modern
side-wheel steamer, turned the four
wheels. There being no cab, the en-
gineer had to stand while the engine
was in operation. It pulled eight load-
ed cars, which aggregated a weight of
30 tons, up a track that had a grade
of one foot in an eighth of a mile. The
test was a "grand" success, the en-
gine running about six miles an hour.
The first locomotive to draw a train
of cars in the United States made its
experimental trip in the Lackawanna
coal district 15 years later. This lo-
comotive was also the product of Ste-
phenson. It was called the Stourbridge
Lion, after the place of its manufac-
ture in England. Its American engi-
neer, Horatio Allen, ran the engine over
a track of hemlock rails for a prelimi-
nary test. Then he invited any gen-
tlemen in the gathering of spectators
to accompany him. His invitation was
not only refused but he was urged to
give up his foolhardy ambition.
Laughing at his advisers he pulled the
thrilling wide and "dashed" away at 10
miles an hour.

NOW.
Today over 65,000 locomotives are
in motion over the 250,000 miles of
trackage in the United States. They
consume about 150,000,000 tons of coal
and carry over a billion passengers
and 1,800,000,000 tons of freight annu-
ally. After adopting the English-born
child of civilization, the United States
took the lead in its development and
application until today it stands as the
world's greatest manufacturer of loco-
motives. Besides making enough to
meet the domestic demand, the Ameri-
can manufacturers are shipping loco-
motives abroad at the rate of a dozen
a week. They are thundering through
the mountains of South America and
over the plains and valleys of Africa;
they are disturbing the calm of the
Orient, and are dashing from one end
of Europe to the other; they have in-
vaded the land of the locomotive's
birth, England, and are in use upon
its principal railways. Like the steam-
ship, the locomotive is growing larger
and more powerful every year. The
largest reported to be in use today is
a huge compound engine which meas-
ures 120 feet over all and weighs 850-
000 pounds. It is an oil-burner and
carries 4,000 gallons of oil and 12,000
gallons of water. It cost \$48,850 to
build. These giants have reached a
point where one locomotive is so long
that it is hinged in the middle with a
flexible joint so that it can turn a
curve without upsetting. Thus the lo-
comotive has become the modern
Atlas that carries the burden of the
world's trade and population across
the continents.



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Tantalus . . . 2 bedrooms . . . 30.00
Judd Street . . . 4 bedrooms . . . 100.00
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417 Wylie Street . . . 4 bedrooms . . . 75.00
UNFURNISHED.
1641 Beretania Street . . . 4 bedrooms . . . \$75.00
1675 Old Beach Road . . . 3 bedrooms . . . 50.00
1480 Emma Street . . . 3 bedrooms . . . 60.00
1334 Lunaliio Street . . . 4 bedrooms . . . 80.00
HAWAIIAN TRUST CO., LTD.
923 Fort St.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP FOR PORTO RICANS THOUGHT NEAR

Legislation Now Pending in Congress to Reorganize Civil
Government of the Island Shows Prospect of Adoption in
House at Least Before Present Session Ends

(By Latest Mail)
WASHINGTON. There is much
excitement in this city among pub-
lic men over the likelihood that the
House, prior to the adjournment of
the present session, will pass the bill
giving American citizenship to the
people of Porto Rico. Once the bill
is safely through the House, its final
enactment will be easy. No attempt
will be made to put it through the
Senate at this time, but next winter
it will come up at the beginning of
the session, before the appropriation
bills begin to appear, and, having
the approval of the administration, it
will go through without unnecessary
delay. That is the belief of friends
of the legislation who are now say-
ing that Porto Ricans will be Ameri-
can citizens prior to next March 4.

Chairman Jones of the House com-
mittee on insular affairs several
months ago favorably reported the
Porto Rican bill, which went to the
calendar. It has been out of the ques-
tion to bring the bill to a vote with-
out a special rule, however, and so
nothing has been done. Now that
there is a likelihood that the recent
caucus action limiting the activities
of the House to the trust bills and
the appropriation bills will be set
aside by special rules brought in by
the rules committee, the friends of
the Porto Rican bill have taken fresh
courage.

Special Rules Made.
The rules committee has already
agreed to report a rule making privi-
leged the five conservation measures
which have the approval of the ad-
ministration, the cotton futures bill
is scheduled for similar action, and plans
are now afoot for including Porto Ricans
in the program. There is also a
chance that the new Philippine gov-
ernment bill will also be included,
thus insuring its passage through the
House at this session.

These bills will be put through the
House, it would be expected, while
the Senate is busy debating the trust
bills and if that debate should run
along for a couple of months, as
seems probable, there will be ample
time for the House to pass them.
According to this program an early
adjournment of the session would be
prevented.

Congress has been somewhat tardy
in doing justice to the Porto Ricans,
many public men say. The organic
act for that island, with one or two
unimportant amendments since made,
has now been in force for nearly 14
years, notwithstanding the fact that
it is entitled "An act temporarily to

provide revenues and a civil govern-
ment for Porto Rico."

Conditions Changed.
Several years ago it became appar-
ent that changed conditions in the
island, as well as advancement made by
Porto Ricans in the art of civil gov-
ernment, justified, and even demand-
ed, a more permanent and liberal
form of government. These evidences
moved the House to pass a new or-
ganic act in 1910, but the Senate failed
to indorse the measure, and the
Congress ended without action. The
matter is now taken up again, and
there is reason for believing that
there will be favorable action.

The most important provision of
the pending bill is that which bestows
American citizenship upon all the
people of Porto Rico who desire it.
These people are now merely citizens
of Porto Rico, and their international
status is one that is the basis of
much complaint.

The bill also provides for an elec-
tive Senate to consist of 19 members.
At present the legislative council of
the island consists of 11 members ap-
pointed by the president of the United
States, six of whom are heads of ex-
ecutive departments, and only five of
whom must be natives.

Government Has Plan.
The theory of the pending bill is
that the legislative branch of the gov-
ernment should be separated from
the executive branch, except in so far
as the governor is given the power
of absolute veto over legislation. Un-
der the pending bill the Porto Ricans
will elect the members of both houses
of the legislative assembly.

There are now no educational or
property qualifications imposed upon
the exercise of the right of suffrage
in Porto Rico, but such qualifications
are imposed in the pending bill, which
provides that persons may vote who
are citizens of the United States,
more than 21 years of age, able to
read and write and the owners of
taxable property in their own names.

"It is believed that these qualifica-
tions can be met by all who may de-
sire to become registered voters,"
says Chairman Jones of the House
committee, who adds: "It is believed
that those who are illiterate and who
own no taxable real estate should not
have the right of suffrage. No one
who has acquired the right to vote
before the passage of this bill, how-
ever, will be disturbed in the exer-
cise of that right."

Emperor William has made his an-
nual cruise along the Norwegian coast.

The Japanese Bank, of Honolulu, Hawaii

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JUNE 30, 1914.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans, discounts and over-		Capital and surplus	\$39,175.88
drafts	\$44,112.73	Deposits	27,347.99
Furniture and fixtures	1,726.21		
Cash on hand and in banks	2,531.69		
Other assets	8,863.01		
	\$57,245.34		\$57,245.34

I, M. Komeya, manager of the Japanese Bank, do solemnly swear that
the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THE JAPANESE BANK,
By M. KOMEYA, Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of July, A. D. 1914.

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.
2903 July 11, 18, 25.



Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES
JUNE 30, 1914.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash		Capital stock (fully paid)	\$200,000.00
On hand	\$10,765.40	Trust and agency accounts	185,206.88
In banks	45,800.43	Undivided profits	155,876.45
With agents	15,494.36	Employees' pension fund	11,000.00
Bills Receivable	\$72,960.39	All other liabilities	462.96
Loans, demand and time	\$201,380.31		
Bonds	159,862.00		
Stocks in other corporations	69,690.00		
Real estate	7,193.31		
Office furniture	12,877.15		
Accounts due us at interest	2,987.54		
General accounts due us	44,234.35		
Employees' pension fund in- vestment account	11,000.00		
All other assets	1,160.34		
	\$572,554.39		\$572,554.39

Territory of Hawaii, City and County of Honolulu, ss.
I, J. R. Galt, Treasurer of the Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited, do
solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowl-
edge and belief.

J. R. GALT,
Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July, A. D. 1914.
J. E. O'CONNOR,
Notary Public First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

5903 July 11, 14, 18, 25.

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HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

STAR-BULLETIN 75 CENTS PER MONTH



Dr. William Henry Fry

has recently been appointed Superintendent of the Hawaii
Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He comes from
one of the big churches in Portland, Oregon, and has been
preaching some strong sermons since his arrival in Honolulu.
You are cordially invited to hear him. Come and bring some
friends with you. See special announcement below.

TOPIC FOR SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 26TH:

"The Relation of the Band Box to the Ballot Box or When may the Women of Hawaii Vote?"

Every woman who has brains (and they all have!) is interested in this subject, and all who can do so ought
to avail themselves of this opportunity to hear it discussed by a brainy man who has just come from a great state
where the voting franchise is enjoyed by the women. The men folks can come too—and they will be quite as much
interested as the women!

First Methodist Church

Cor. Beretania & Victoria Sts.

SERVICES

Preaching—Every Sunday, 11
a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School—9:45 a. m.
Epworth League—6:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Wednesday,
7:30 p. m.

All seats free. Strangers and visitors
welcome.

